

SENATE RESOLUTION 160—CON-
DEMNING THE ACTIONS OF THE
BURMESE STATE PEACE AND
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
AGAINST DAW AUNG SAN SUU
KYI AND CALLING FOR THE IM-
MEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL
RELEASE OF DAW AUNG SAN
SUU KYI

Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 160

Whereas the military regime in Burma, headed by General Than Shwe and the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), has carried out a longstanding and brutal campaign of persecution against Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters in the National League for Democracy, ethnic minorities, and ordinary citizens of Burma who publicly and courageously speak out against the regime's many injustices, abuses, and atrocities;

Whereas the military regime in Burma is solely responsible for failing to provide for the basic needs of the people of Burma and has restricted the activities and movement of United Nations agencies and humanitarian nongovernmental organizations operating in Burma today;

Whereas Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been imprisoned in Burma for 13 of the last 19 years, and many members of the National League for Democracy have been similarly jailed, tortured, or killed;

Whereas Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi currently faces criminal charges by the military regime for breaking the terms of her house arrest, which arose from the uninvited visit of an American citizen; and

Whereas these criminal charges are consistent with other past actions by the military regime to harass and persecute Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns and deplores the show trial of Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi;

(2) condemns and deplores the criminal actions by the State Peace and Development Council against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy;

(3) recognizes that currently conditions do not exist in Burma for the conduct of credible and participatory elections;

(4) calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all prisoners of conscience in Burma;

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State to reinvigorate efforts with regional governments and multilateral organizations (including the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan as well as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations Security Council) to secure the immediate and unconditional release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all prisoners of conscience in Burma; and

(6) calls upon the State Peace and Development Council to establish, with the full and unfettered participation of the National League for Democracy and ethnic minorities, a genuine roadmap for the peaceful transition to civilian, democratic rule.

SENATE RESOLUTION 161—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2009 AS THE FIRST NATIONAL HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC TELANGIECTASIA (HHT) MONTH, ESTABLISHED TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF HHT, WHICH IS A COMPLEX GENETIC BLOOD VESSEL DISORDER THAT AFFECTS APPROXIMATELY 70,000 PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JOHNSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 161

Whereas according to the HHT Foundation International, Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT), also referred to as Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome, is a long-neglected national health problem that affects approximately 70,000 (1 in 5,000) people in the United States and 1,200,000 worldwide;

Whereas HHT is an autosomal dominant, uncommon complex genetic blood vessel disorder, characterized by telangiectases and artery-vein malformations that occurs in major organs including the lungs, brain, and liver, as well as the nasal mucosa, mouth, gastrointestinal tract, and skin of the face and hands;

Whereas left untreated, HHT can result in considerable morbidity and mortality and lead to acute and chronic health problems or sudden death;

Whereas according to the HHT Foundation International, 20 percent of those with HHT, regardless of age, suffer death and disability;

Whereas according to the HHT Foundation International, due to widespread lack of knowledge of the disorder among medical professionals, approximately 90 percent of the HHT population has not yet been diagnosed and is at risk for death or disability due to sudden rupture of the blood vessels in major organs in the body;

Whereas the HHT Foundation International estimates that 20 to 40 percent of complications and sudden death due to these "vascular time bombs" are preventable;

Whereas patients with HHT frequently receive fragmented care from practitioners who focus on 1 organ of the body, having little knowledge about involvement in other organs or the interrelation of the syndrome systemically;

Whereas HHT is associated with serious consequences if not treated early, yet the condition is amenable to early identification and diagnosis with suitable tests, and there are acceptable treatments available in already-established facilities such as the 8 HHT Treatment Centers of Excellence in the United States; and

Whereas adequate Federal funding is needed for education, outreach, and research to prevent death and disability, improve outcomes, reduce costs, and increase the quality of life for people living with HHT: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need to pursue research to find better treatments, and eventually, a cure for HHT;

(2) recognizes and supports the HHT Foundation International as the only advocacy organization in the United States working to find a cure for HHT while saving the lives and improving the well-being of individuals and families affected by HHT through research, outreach, education, and support;

(3) supports the designation of June 2009 as National Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) month, to increase awareness of HHT;

(4) acknowledges the need to identify the approximately 90 percent of the HHT popu-

lation that has not yet been diagnosed and is at risk for death or disability due to sudden rupture of the blood vessels in major organs in the body;

(5) recognizes the importance of comprehensive care centers in providing complete care and treatment for each patient with HHT;

(6) recognizes that stroke, lung, and brain hemorrhages can be prevented through early diagnosis, screening, and treatment of HHT;

(7) recognizes severe hemorrhages in the nose and gastrointestinal tract can be controlled through intervention, and that heart failure can be managed through proper diagnosis of HHT and treatments;

(8) recognizes that a leading medical and academic institution estimated that \$6,600,000,000 of 1-time health care costs can be saved through aggressive management of HHT in the at-risk population; and

(9) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to observe and support the month through appropriate programs and activities that promote public awareness of HHT and potential treatments for it.

SENATE RESOLUTION 162—RECOMMENDING THE LANGSTON GOLF COURSE, LOCATED IN NORTHEAST WASHINGTON, DC AND OWNED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BE RECOGNIZED FOR ITS IMPORTANT LEGACY AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO AFRICAN-AMERICAN GOLF HISTORY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. BURRIS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 162

Whereas the Langston Golf Course was designated for construction by the Department of the Interior in the 1930s as a safe and expanded recreational facility for the local and national African-American communities;

Whereas Langston Golf Course was named for John Mercer Langston, the first African-American Representative elected to Congress from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and who also was a founder of the Howard University School of Law;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course is believed to be the first regulation course in the United States to be built almost entirely on a refuse landfill;

Whereas Langston Golf Course has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Capital City Open golf tournament has made Langston Golf Course its home for the past 40 years;

Whereas the first American-born golf professional of African-American ancestry was John Shippen, who was born circa 1878 in the Anacostia area of Washington, DC, placed fifth in the second United States Open golf tournament in 1896 when he was 16 years old, and helped found the Capitol City Golf Club in 1925;

Whereas the Capitol City Golf Club, eventually renamed the Royal Golf Club and Wake Robin Women's Club, historically has promoted a safe golf facility for African Americans in Washington, DC, especially during an era when few facilities were available, and these 2 clubs remain the oldest African-American golf clubs in the United States;